

UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN

An Evening Daily by the Students in the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri.

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VICTORIES

President Hill at assembly struck a note that should be dwelt upon. We are proud that our University can develop a superior football team, and there is surely an occasion for us to be proud that it can also develop a winning stock-judging team.

The record made by the Missouri stock-judging team at the International Live Stock Exhibition at Chicago brings credit to the University. To a great many people a victory in such a contest means more than a victory on the gridiron.

The score at Chicago leaves no room for doubt. Missouri's victory was decisive. Besides winning the team trophy, Missouri students stood highest as individual judges. Four out of the five composing the team were awarded scholarships. The fifth man on the team stood eighth on the honor list.

We not only beat Kansas, but we beat seven other states at the same time.

NOT ENOUGH POLICEMEN

The numerous attempted robberies in Columbia recently have put Columbia people in a state of uneasiness and fear. The inadequate police force of this city is directly responsible. In the last year, thugs and thieves have molested students and citizens boldly, and have entered houses and made away with valuable property, almost at will.

With four policemen in a city the size of Columbia what else could be expected? Thugs and thieves keep their eyes open for just such places as this. They operate where there is the least danger of being caught, and Columbia has offered great opportunities to them in the last year.

It has been said that many of the attempts at house-breaking were committed by negroes. It is probable that these negroes live within the city limits. They should be looked after by the police.

The town should be rid of these persons, and the police force should be enlarged in order to keep them out.

WHEN PLAYED HERE

All the Kansas City papers are urging a reconsideration of the decision not to play the annual Missouri-Kansas game in Kansas City. They assert that there is no reason to take the game away from Kansas City. The behavior of the students is good and is becoming better every year, they say. The Kansas City alumni associations of the two schools also are working to keep the game there.

Leaving aside the question of whether it is better for the students to have the game played in the two college towns, or whether the game can be made to pay outside of Kansas City, there is no doubt that the removal of the contest to Columbia and Lawrence would put the alumni of both schools in closer touch with their universities.

Every year the alumni go to Kansas City in crowds to see the game, and renew their acquaintance with one another. If the games were played at home these men would come to Columbia or Lawrence. They would see the growth of their old schools year by year. No longer would they be strangers in their old college towns. The associations of the University would mean more to them if they saw the school once every two

years. They could be drawn closer to the University, and feel themselves more a part of the school than they do now.

One of the most characteristic features of a big Eastern game is the way the alumni attend in a body and renew their college days in their college towns. If we could accomplish this here in the Middle West, it would mean much to the school. Of course all the traditions of an Eastern college could not be developed at once. But both the school and the alumni would be benefited if the alumni would come back to Columbia every two years. A loyal band of alumni is one of the greatest assets of a school. With the great advantages to be derived from bringing them back to Columbia, and to Lawrence, the new plan at least seems to merit a trial.

SUPPORT OTHER ACTIVITIES

Football has passed into history. The left-over enthusiasm should now be devoted to other channels. Other student activities are just as deserving of support, such as debating, basketball, track and baseball.

Missouri won the Missouri valley championship in baseball last year and has always held a good record in track. Basketball has not reached a plane of common interest because of the lack of support on the part of students. Rooting is as essential in one athletic event as in another.

Debating, the least supported of student activities, is also the most successful insofar as victories are concerned. The debating teams of the University have not been defeated in three years. They have won from Kansas, Texas, Colorado, and Washington universities.

Whole-hearted support is needed for all activities. Students should get behind basketball and debating and show their interest in the welfare of the school is greater than their individual pleasure from attendance at these events.

IS THE HORSE PASSING?

A year or so after automobiles became common, it was freely prophesied that the horse was to be supplanted as a means of carrying passengers. This prophecy was realized quickly in the development of the automobile and in the arrival of the taxicab, which is driving out the horse cabs in most cities. But few people thought that the automobile would be utilized so generally as a carrier of commerce as it is now.

Especially is it used in the cities. Instead of the old slow draft horse, there is seen now the big hurrying motor truck. These trucks haul everything from coal to poultry. At present there are about 500 of these in St. Louis, and about 200 in Kansas City.

The principal advantage of the motor truck over the draft horse is that it is much faster, and can haul heavier loads. This shows especially on long hauls. A truck is said to do six times the work of a horse and cart.

Not only in the cities is the truck superseding the horse. In the smaller towns and in the country these commercial automobiles are found in ever increasing numbers. They are used for every purpose.

It is said that nearly seven trillion cigarettes were manufactured in the United States last year. If the statement is correct the United States must lead in the production of cigarettes, for if the other nations turned out as many in proportion to their population it would be impossible to consume all of them. All the men in the United States, smoking continuously, could not smoke last year's home production in three years.

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard University says the woman of today is much stronger than her predecessor of twenty years ago, and is rapidly approaching the physical standard of the so-called stronger sex. This must be a knockout for Premier Asquith. Just think what he will have to contend with in a few years.

The wholesale snatching of "firsts" by the stock-judging team of the University of Missouri at the International Stock Show in Chicago has been given appropriate space in Chicago papers. This is first class advertisement.

Presidential Possibilities.

Perhaps it is because of the Democratic landslide in the elections this month that attention has been focused on the leaders of the Democratic party as presidential possibilities. Men little known, perhaps beyond the borders of their own states, in their victories have become national figures.

The time of the off-year elections is a time of "summing up" and of "sizing up," following the big presidential election of two years previous. With a change of power in the House of Representatives, which now becomes Democratic, and a strengthening of Democratic forces in the Senate, which will have a majority of Democrats and insurgents Republicans the greatest attention is given the leaders of this party. Men are casting their eyes about for presidential possibilities and it is the Democratic possibilities that are receiving the most notice.

The Republicans have at this time a Republican president, who is serving his first term. It seems to be assumed, certainly by those Republicans in his own state, Ohio, that Mr. Taft will be a candidate for re-election in 1912. That depends of course on the popularity of his administration at the time of the next election, a thing that cannot at this time be easily determined. The Republicans have, besides President Taft, a presidential possibility in Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt's presidential possibilities looked rosier a few months ago than now, but that is only because of his activity in the last election. He might have calmly retired to his home and been as severely criticized for his seeming lack of interest.

Besides these two, there is only one Republican who is receiving much notice as a presidential possibility, the senior senator from Wisconsin, Robert La Follette. La Follette's ambition to be president is well known. He is the father of the insurgent movement among Republicans. With the rise of this movement La Follette becomes more and more prominent, his ideas and policies of government better known.

But for the death of Senator Dolliver of Iowa, his name no doubt would have been heard amidst the din of the 1912 Republican convention. Senator Dolliver was a strong vice-presidential possibility at the time of McKinley's second nomination in 1900.

W. J. Bryan was long the leader of the Democratic party, and during all that time he had a complete monopoly among Democrats on the presidential possibility business. Since 1896, when Mr. Bryan sprang up in the Chicago convention and to the very head of the possibility ranks, scarcely a Democrat has dared even dream of the White House job. Now it is different. Mr. Bryan is no longer in his old place, and a half a dozen or more others have the office in view. While some of them have only recently been introduced to the more than 20,000,000 voters, they are in positions that give them strong chances in the selection of candidates.

John A. Dix, the newly elected governor of New York, was until a few months ago scarcely known in the politics of his own state. He is a manufacturer, a man of quiet disposition who makes friends, to be sure, but who makes friends rather slowly. He has been elected to one of the most advantageous positions for one who may aspire to be a president, a position that has long been regarded as a secure stepping stone into the presidency.

Judson Harmon was given an increased majority in his re-election as governor of Ohio, and his friends have already launched his presidential boom. He was Attorney-General of the United States in Cleveland's cabinet from 1895 to 1897. He is sixty-four years old and held his first political office more than thirty years ago as the mayor of a small Ohio town.

He was judge of the court of Common Pleas in 1876 and judge of the Superior Court the two years following. He was for twelve years a professor of law in the University of Cincinnati.

It was conceded some months ago that in case of Woodrow Wilson's election as governor of New Jersey he would be a favorite as a presidential possibility. He resigned the presidency of Princeton University, a position which he had held since 1902, to become a candidate for governor. He made a whirlwind campaign of only a few weeks and was elected. He represents a new type in politics—a type looked upon with not too great favor by the old type that has so long been in control. Although not known before in the field of politics, he has nevertheless been a close student of political questions. He was graduated from Princeton in 1879 and studied law at the University of Virginia two years. He practiced law in Atlanta, Georgia, in the early '80's and became professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr in 1885. In 1890 he was made professor of jurisprudence and politics in Princeton and held the position until his election as president. He is the author of a number of books on politics.

William J. Gaynor's success as mayor of New York has brought him to the front ranks of the Democratic party, and it is expected by some that his name will be considered in the 1912 national convention.

A man not so well known, but one who promises much as a national figure is Governor-elect Judge Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut. Judge Baldwin has been known as a distinguished jurist, but is a new man in politics. He has been a professor of law at Yale University and, since 1907, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut. He has been president of the American Bar Association and has written several books on law.

David R. Francis of Missouri has long been considered a presidential possibility. He was Secretary of the Interior in Grover Cleveland's cabinet and has been mayor of St. Louis and governor of Missouri. Mr. Francis bolted from the Bryan policies in 1896 and although his name has often been mentioned in connection with the presidency he has never been known to make any great effort to reach that office.

Another former governor of Missouri, like Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, takes no trouble to conceal his ambitions to hold the Nation's big office. As governor of Missouri, Joseph W. Folk was about as well known out of Missouri as in the state itself. He has held a unique position in the public's eye and his chances to be president have been thought by many to be good.

There is perhaps only one other party in national politics that has at this time a presidential possibility and that is the Socialists. The Socialists are strong in some countries in Europe, but as a party, they have scarcely been recognized here. There are localities in which they possess some strength. These are the localities where there is the greatest cause for grumbling over the "old order of things." A few months ago they elected a mayor of Milwaukee—a decided victory for a party so little known. In the last elections it went a step farther, and entering national politics, put one of its own number in the House of Representatives. This man is Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee. There are no Socialist governors, and he is the only congressman among Socialists. He is accepted as the leader of his party and he is the man of greatest power in his party. It is said that he will be the Socialist candidate for the presidency in 1912.

J. E. PEARSON.

University Chat.

While two thousand students from the University of Missouri were lustily cheering their football team last Thursday, another contest, of really greater importance to the University and to the state of Missouri, was being won by the College of Agriculture's stock judging team.

Missouri won at Chicago, a contest which gives it supremacy among the best agricultural colleges of North America. The greatest stock judging contest ever held, four scholarships of \$250 each won, and Kansas in the eighth place. Is that a reason for a celebration?

The students of the university which can produce such a team as this, should certainly give it a rousing reception on its return. Missouri not only sent Kansas ignominiously down, but defeated eight other institutions, and among them were the strongest schools in the country.

The students in the College of Agriculture should prepare a celebration

and every other student in the University should join them in rejoicing over this victory.

The University of Missouri is showing the people of the state that it deserves the mill-tax income which was refused it a few weeks ago at the polls. The quality of the work here may be fairly judged by the showing of Missouri students in competition with students of other states. The showing Missouri made in football last Thursday needs no telling—the contest at Kansas City is pretty generally understood. In another athletic event that day—a five-mile run—Missouri won "in a walk." Cadets from the University of Missouri won the rifle match at Kansas City.

But a greater victory for the University was won in Chicago Saturday. The Missouri stock judging team at the International Live Stock show made a higher score than had ever been made before at an international show. The individual scores, too, were record-breakers. In judging saddle horses Missouri won from Kentucky, a state long famous for its saddle horses.

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